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A New *Scolopostethus* (Heteroptera, Lygaeidae) from Japan

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Abstract A new rhyparochromine lygaeid bug is described from Japan, under the name of *Scolopostethus odoriko* sp. nov. This is a fourth species of the genus known from Japan. A key to the Japanese species of *Scolopostethus* is also given.

Key words: Lygaeidae; Rhyparochrominae; *Scolopostethus*; new species; Japan.

Three species of the lygaeid genus *Scolopostethus* have hitherto been known from Japan. They are: *S. morimotoi* (HIDAKA, 1964), *S. takeyai* HIDAKA, 1963 and *S. thomsoni* REUTER, 1874. A distinctive new species of this genus was collected on Mt. Amagi-san, the Izu Peninsula, Central Japan, in my field survey of lygaeid bugs, as described below.

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Scolopostethus odoriko sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Holotype, submacropterous male. Body length 3.6, width across hemelytra 1.2; head width across eyes 0.7; pronotal length 0.9, width 0.9 in mm.

Coloration. Ground colour of body light reddish brown. Head, scutellum, membranes, apical two-thirds of 3rd and 4th antennal segments, thorax beneath except for each posterior margin and basal half of abdomen beneath mostly dark brown. Posterior pronotal lobe, coria and clavi pale brown. Lateral margins of pronotum at constriction, median longitudinal strip on posterior pronotal lobe and tip of scutellum yellowish. Basal portions of membranes along apical corial margins narrowly whitish.

Structure. Body weakly shining, covered with pale pubescence. Head normal in shape, narrowly punctate at centre of disc, distinctly punctate beneath. Eye not strongly prominent. Ocellus distinct. Antenna thick, with first segment the thickest; proportion of antennal segments 1 to 4 as 11 : 18 : 17 : 19. Rostrum furnished with long erect hairs, hardly surpassing mid-coxae, with first segment ending just before anterior margin of prothorax; proportion of rostral segments 1 to 4 as 16 : 17 : 12 : 8. Pronotum as long as wide, constricted at basal third, with lateral margins expanded at the constriction; pronotal collar very narrow;

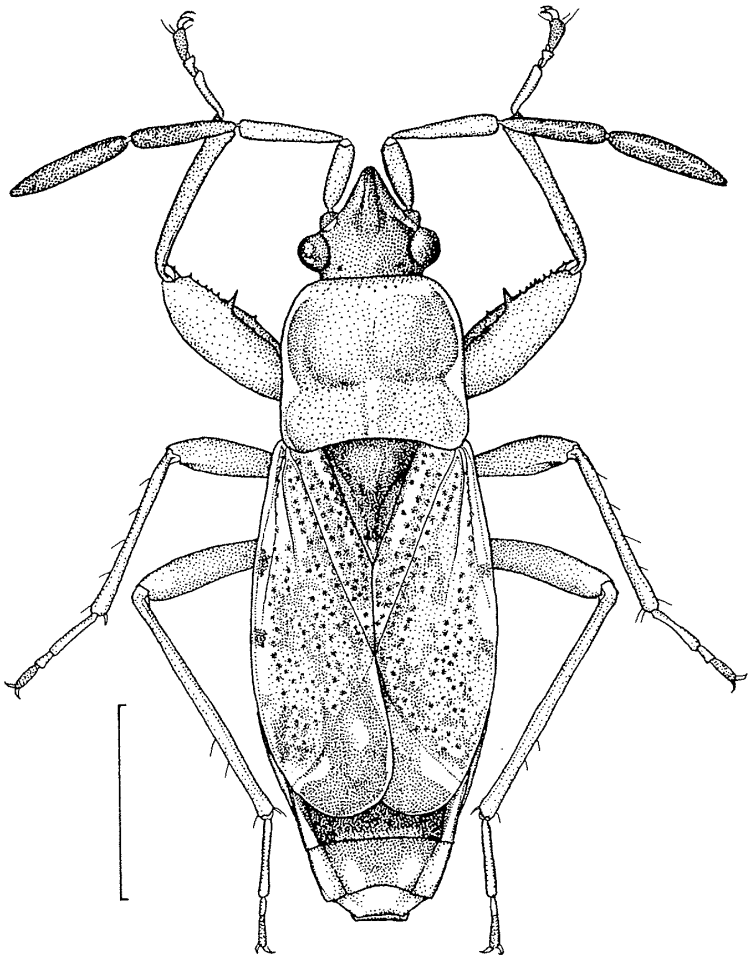

Fig. 1. *Scolopostethus odoriko* sp. nov., paratype female. Scale 1 mm.

anterior pronotal lobe strongly convex, much higher than posterior lobe, shallowly and sparsely punctate on disc, deeply so along margins, with lateral margin roundly convex; posterior pronotal lobe parallel-sided, sparsely but distinctly punctate, a little narrower than anterior lobe, with humeral angle rounded and protruded behind. Scutellum sparsely punctate, depressed medially. Hemelytra widest near the middle, with costal margin as wide as mid-tibia; clavus with three regular rows of punctures; corium sparsely punctate; the punctures becoming smaller apicad; membrane opaque except for basal whitish markings, not reaching posterior margin of the 6th abdominal tergite. Thorax beneath sparsely punctate except for each acetabulum and posterior portion of metapleuron; metathoracic scent-gland opening lacking peritreme; evaporative area expanded, covering three-sevenths of metapleuron. Legs moderate in length; fore femur incrassate, ventrally armed with two series of spines, the anterior one of which bears a conspicuously stout spine at the middle; proportion of hind-tarsal segments 1 to 3 as 17 : 4 : 6. Abdomen beneath shining, impunctate, with a few

long setae near each posterior margins of the 5th to 7th segments; connexivum upright, as wide as hind-femur.

Female. Almost the same in appearance as male except for the structure of the genital segments.

Type series. Holotype ♂: Amagi-tôge~Hatchô-ike, Izu, Honshu, Japan, 28. Sept. 1980, M. TOMOKUNI leg.; three paratypes: 2♂1♀, same data as the holotype. Though there is no indication on the labels, the type locality lies at about 1,000 m in altitude and is surrounded by temperate deciduous broadleaved forests. All types are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. All the examined specimens belong to submacropterous form. A remarkable degeneration is recognized in the size of ocelli irrespective of sex and wing form. Of the four specimens, the holotype male has fully developed ocelli, whereas other two males and one female have much smaller ones, each of which is represented in most part by a small cavity. This new species is easily distinguished from all the other known species of the genus by the unique coloration of its body and the characteristic shape of its pronotum, whose posterior lobe is a little narrower than the anterior one. It has been known only from Mt. Amagi-san.

Etymology. The specific name of this species is derived from Japanese odoriko, which means a dancer. She is a heroin of KAWABATA's popular novel, "Izu no Odoriko".

Key to the Japanese Species of *Scolopostethus*

1. Anterior lobe of pronotum reddish brown. Hemelytra without black marking ..... *S. odoriko* sp. nov.
— Anterior lobe of pronotum black. Hemelytra with black markings 2
2. Apical 1/4 of corium black ..... *S. thomsoni* REUTER
— Apical 2/3 of corium black except for small pale spots 3
3. Pronotum clearly constricted behind middle .... *S. morimotoi* (HIDAKA)
— Pronotal lateral margins very slightly concave at middle .....
..... *S. takeyai* HIDAKA

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